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MISCELLANEOUS.

General Sickness' Address to the Charleston Board of Trade.

The following is the address delivered by General D. E. Sickles at the dinner given by the Charleston Board of Trade on Tuesday evening the 2nd inst. It will be read with interest. General Sickles said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I thank you for your kind expressions of confidence and commendation.—The relation I bear to the people of the Carolinas, while temporarily charged with the supervision of their government, imparts additional interest and gratification to the honor conferred upon me on the present occasion by so many persons of consideration. I presume some of you may expect from me intimations as to my line of conduct. I shall not, I fear, gratify even a reasonable degree of curiosity on that subject. But at all events I may, without departing from the reserve imposed upon me by my official position, and its responsibilities and duties, tell you what I shall not do.

First, I shall not for a moment think of depriving myself of the able and efficient co-operation of my old friend Governor Orr. [Great cheering.] Nor shall I fail to avail myself of the aid and assistance of any other civil officer in South Carolina, who performs his duty as zealously and faithfully as I know Governor Orr has endeavored to discharge his duty. [Cheers.]

Gentlemen, I am sure I can add, not only for myself, but for every officer of the army of the United States, serving under my command, that under no circumstances will we sanction any act of injustice, spoliation or wrong committed upon any citizen of North or South Carolina.

Gentlemen, I will offer to you another assurance; you have my authority for the statement to capitalists, traders, to manufacturers—to all who desire to embark in your agricultural field of labor, and to all who wish to invest moneys in your securities and in your lands, that the military authorities will do nothing tending to impair the value of your possessions, or to increase the risks of those who have heretofore embarked in enterprises on your soil. Whatever we can do to strengthen confidence in your resources, and to promote the material prosperity of the Commonwealth shall be done.

I concur heartily in the confident expectations which have been expressed as to your future. I am one of those who believe that there are few things impossible to Americans. I believe that the civil and political misfortunes, the disasters in trade and agriculture, the privations, hopes and discouragements you have suffered, and which would have crushed almost any people who had not extraordinary energies, perseverance and faith in the future, will all be conquered by the elasticity, vigor and fortitude characteristic of the American people. There is nothing in the history of South Carolina that suggests that you are an exception to these traits of our countrymen. It may not be unbecoming in me to say, although you would perhaps refrain from saying so yourselves, that, in the war which has just closed, the people of the South have shown such resources, and the ability to employ them, and such energy, and resolution, and courage, as will, if wisely directed, surmount greater difficulties than any now before them.

I will go further, and venture a suggestion in reference to your line of action. Of course I shall not trespass upon the political arena; for as to that I am as much disqualified as his Excellency the Governor, though not by a constitutional amendment. [Laughter.] I shall abstain, as I am required to do by the duties of my position, from any allusion to the political bearing of any matter which

you have to consider. With this reservation, let me say to you, gentlemen, in all candor, that one of the first duties you have to discharge to yourselves and to your fellow-citizens, is to remove all distrust as to your purposes, feelings, and intentions in the future towards the colored race; this distrust is in my judgment the main obstacle to the cordial co-operation and good understanding of the two races. The causes for the existing alienation should, perhaps, be looked for in the early history of your State and her former institutions. But these are considerations of the past. I do not see from my point of view any reason why the undoubted identity of interest that does exist, and must ever exist between the white and colored races in South Carolina, shall not result in their pursuing in common all the ends of society and government as heartily and successfully as if the old relation of master and slave had never existed. [Applause.]

One method of reconciliation is so nearly allied with the discharge of my own duties, that I will add to this suggestion an illustration. I think it behooves every white man, and most especially every white man of consideration and influence in South Carolina, to exert that influence, be it little or much, for the fair, honest, and impartial execution of the laws, which secure protection to person, character and property. Whoever is concerned—be he white or colored—be he rich or poor—you must carry this resolution with you to the jury-box, to the ballot-box, upon the seat of justice, in your municipal government, in your halls of legislation, and to your reconstruction convention when it shall meet. Equal justice should be a cardinal maxim in the polity of your State, not only because it is your interest to have a contented, prosperous and happy laboring population, but for higher reasons, because it is just and right. [Cheers.] If the colored people are ignorant and poor and prone to error, the evident lesson must commend itself to the heart and conscience of every good citizen, that the poor and ignorant should enjoy the protection of the rich, intelligent, and influential citizen. It is my belief, that when you have convinced the people by your laws and your administration of them, that you mean to do them justice, you will have solved the most difficult problem you have to consider in your affairs. You will, at the same time, obviate nineteen out of twenty of the instances in which the exercise of military authority in your affairs becomes necessary. [Cheers.]

Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me to make a remark for the purpose of disabusing your minds of any erroneous impressions in regard to the sentiments of the people of the North toward the people of the South. I affirm as my real conviction, that the measures of Congress now to be executed here, under my direction, have not been adopted with any purpose of retaliation or hostility, nor to impede or impair the prosperity and welfare of the South. The people of the North do not desire to maintain a military government anywhere in this country. They regard that sort of government as repugnant to our institutions, and deprecate its prolongation anywhere as a misfortune. They do not desire, on the other hand, that the people enfranchised by their action, shall be left altogether and wholly subject to the control of those by whom they have been heretofore held in servitude. Nor do they desire that this numerous race, by reason of any oppression or obstacles placed in the way of their well being here, where they belong, shall be constrained to cut loose from their moorings here and emigrate to other and less congenial parts of the country, where they could find no suitable or adequate demand for their labor. Other similar considerations have contributed their influence to the adoption of the measures now to be executed. It was apparent that the reorganization of the political institutions of the South would most speedily terminate the necessity for military occupation and military control. If the presence of troops was necessary to enforce the rights of the freedmen, the obvious remedy, in a republican form of government, was to give the enfranchised race, by means of the ballot, the power to enforce respect for their privileges as citizens. The advocates of universal suffrage are certainly friendly to the colored people; there-

fore it is certain they wish no misfortune to the communities in which the colored people must continue, for weal or woe, to dwell. Far from it, on the contrary, they believe that this addition to the representative population of the country, in addition to its military power and its means of production, must result, not only in great and substantial good to the nation at large, but that great and substantial blessings must follow to the people of the South. It is not so much my purpose to convince you that these measures will accomplish the beneficial results contemplated by Congress, as it is to commend them to your judgment and appreciation in their true purpose and object, according to my belief; and also, gentlemen, to assure you that it is in this sense, and with these hopes, that so far as my duties are concerned, these acts of Congress will be executed. That the results to yourselves, to your posterity, and to our common country, may strengthen and render the ties that must henceforth make our destiny inseparable, is my prayer and will be my earnest endeavor.

Gentlemen, I commend to you the brighter aspect of the future. There has never been an important experiment in public affairs, that has not suggested the gravest doubts and difficulties, and especially is this true in the matter of suffrage. Every large addition to the voting population of a country has excited the alarm of many who fancied themselves among the wisest of their generation. When universal suffrage was granted to the white race, it was predicted that it would involve the downfall of the Republic. The naturalization laws, and the consequent encouragement given to emigration, have brought to our shores millions of Europeans of every race and clime. At the outset it was predicted that this foreign element would revolutionize our institutions and break down our experiment of free government. Great Britain, in 1832, by the Reform bill, added a very large number to the voting population of that empire. Many British statesmen maintained then, that, as a necessary consequence, the decline and downfall of England was imminent, if not inevitable. Now we see the leaders of the Tory party originating and advocating a measure of enfranchisement, compared with which the Reform bill of 1832 was insignificant.

Gentlemen, I commend to you that in choosing your course you should not assume that every possible danger is inevitable. Take the risk. Do all you can to avert unhappy consequences; but cling and cleave to the brighter hope. Let us have faith in our good fortune. Let us believe that the beneficent result is practicable, and if it be true, as many of us have been admonished to believe by the events so unforeseen and inscrutable of the past few years—if it be true that in this epoch of emancipation and enfranchisement, we are in the hands of a higher providence, leading us to the fulfillment of a destiny we perhaps but dimly see, let us have faith that the same providence which has conducted us thus far through many hazards and difficulties of republican freedom, will yet lead us through the dangers and difficulties that now seem to lie in our way. Let us have faith in the future, as in the past, liberty and freemen may vindicate themselves against the doubts and sneers of their enemies.

The history of great commonwealths proves that in proportion to their freedom they gained in prosperity and power, as in culture and military renown. Power thus developed is conservative to nations and civilization. It may be for a brief period while the new order of things is in process of adjustment, the productive capacity of the South will be impaired. This cannot last long. The Cotton crops raised by free labor last year under greater disadvantages than are likely ever to occur again, sold for as much as the largest crop ever raised in the South. Before many years the most prosperous, opulent and contented agricultural population in the world will cultivate the territory lying between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

In conclusion, let me borrow an illustration from the most brilliant of modern historians. "Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and venomous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, were

forever excluded from participation in the blessings she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their homes with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war." Such a spirit is Liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those who, having dared to receive her in her degraded, frightful shape, shall at length be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and glory. [Great cheers.]

At a late hour in the evening, General Sickles, in response to the sentiment offered by Colonel O. A. Andrews, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I trust that nothing more will be expected of me than to return my sincere thanks for this hearty manifestation of your kind regard and esteem. To do less than that would be to subject myself to the reproach of failing to appreciate a flattering compliment. It is a bad practice in civil and political affairs, to make promises; and as an officer I have none to make, for mine is the plain and simple duty to obey orders. But this much I may venture to say, that I shall endeavor at the close of my labor among you, to deserve an expression of your confidence similar to that with which you cheer me now in the commencement of my task."

The following was the toast offered by Colonel Andrews:

The Commanding General of the District. In vested with the most august responsibility on earth, may he so discharge his trust, as to satisfy his friends and disappoint his enemies. Mercury.

THE REPUBLICANS BREAKING UP. The Republicans are breaking to pieces rapidly. Dana, formerly of the Tribune, with one of the Conklings, has purchased Tammany Hall, and with a capital of two dollars, or two hundred dollars, or two thousand dollars, or two million dollars, we do not know which, is about to start a new paper or run against the Tribune. So the Republicans, who have hardly yet succeeded in reorganizing the South, are busily employed in disorganizing themselves. They are about to diverge into three distinct factions—one under Greeley, a second under Weed, and a third under Dana, each with an organ slung about his neck, rather burdensome to carry but capable of making a great noise and creating considerable discord. New York Herald.

MAXIMILIAN, we are informed by a dispatch from Washington, is at length to leave Mexico. On the authority of "reliable information," we are informed that Maximilian is now only waiting in Mexico "to make the best terms he can in pecuniary matters," and he is to "certainly leave Mexico before the 1st of July." We have repeatedly had occasion to warn our readers never to believe Mexican prophecies, and to believe very little of any other intelligence from that country. The persons who gather Mexican news appear to be entirely devoid of one of the first requisites of a reporter of news—a regard, even if it be but very slight, for the truth. People who, like the Mexican news writers, are totally unable to tell the truth about events past, are quite as unable to predict events to come.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Congress having refused to change the time of putting this law into operation, it is presumed that Chief Justice Chase will, as soon as possible, proceed to the appointment of the commissioners of bankruptcy in the different districts of the country. The term of the Supreme Court affords opportunity to confer with the Justices of the different districts on the subject. What with the wild fluctuations of the past few years, the effects of the present prostration and apprehension of further disasters in financial and business circles, there are likely to be plentiful thousands in the country who will find it necessary to avail themselves of the benefits of the law in order that their hands may be untied and their energies once more made free and available.

The Boston Post says that the State constables have notified all the saloon keepers in that city that they must close up on the sale of cider and ale on and after April 1. It is understood that the sale of beer and cider will be prohibited in every city and town throughout the Commonwealth on the period above-named. The sale of all other liquors is of course forbidden.

A SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—The Sun of Saturday says of the Columbus factory, near that city: We saw yesterday specimens of soft, smooth, regular and excellent cotton thread, which is now being manufactured at this establishment, some three miles above Columbus. Thread of as high a number as sixteen is now being turned out. The highest previously was twelve. Operations commenced week before last. The making of cloth has not yet begun.

When a Spaniard eats a peach or a pear by the roadside, he makes a hole in the ground and covers the seed. Consequently all over Spain fruit is in great abundance and always free.

A list published in a Masonic paper shows that there are 254 Masonic lodges in the State of Georgia, nearly equal to two lodges to a county.

THE MOST INDEPENDENT MAN.—There is no man more independent than the owner of a well cultivated farm. He is less beholden to popular sentiment than any other calling. He has always a sure support before him without consulting the opinions or relying upon the custom of any one. There is a constant market for all the surplus he can produce, and he obtains for it the current prices without any one demanding of him to know of his religious or political faith.

TO COPY MANUSCRIPTS.—The following method for obtaining copies of manuscript papers will be of great service to those who wish to preserve copies of what they write: Put a little sugar in common writing ink, and with this write on common paper sized as usual. When a copy is required, take some unsized paper and moisten it lightly with a wet sponge, and apply the wet paper to the writing, and pass lightly over the unsized paper a moderately heated iron and the copy is immediately reproduced.

HOTEL SCENE.—Stranger—"Have you a good strong porter about the house?"

Clerk—"Yes, we have the strongest about the place."

Stranger—"Is he intelligent?"

Clerk—"O, yes, sir, quite intelligent, for a porter."

Stranger—"One point more. Do you consider him fearless—that is, bold and courageous?"

Clerk—"As for that matter, I know he is, he would not be afraid of Satan himself."

Stranger—"Now, Mr. Clerk, if your porter is intelligent enough to find room No. 117, fearless enough to enter, and strong enough to get my trunk away from the bedbugs, I would like to have him bring it down."

A school-master tells the following "good one": I was teaching in a quiet country village. The second morning of my session, I had time to survey my surroundings and among the scanty furniture I spied a three-legged stool. "Is this the dunce-block?" I asked a little girl of five. The dark eyes sparkled, the curls nodded assent, and the lips rippled out, "I guess so—the teacher always sits on it."

TATTLERS.—There is one class of persons in every community worse even than loafers; that is the class usually known as Tattlers. They generally have business of their own, but they much prefer to attend to that of other people, and in fact their knowledge of the latter exceeds their knowledge of the former. This class of people abound mostly in villages and small towns, where everybody knows every-body else; but large cities are not exempt from their undesirable presence, and they are found even in sparsely settled country neighborhoods. The audacity with which they invade the sanctity of domestic life, and prey into the most cherished household secrets, would excite our admiration, did not indignation get the better of us.

They are not very scrupulous, either, with regard to the quality of their information—they do not require that it should be very accurate, but, with a very few grains of truth for a groundwork, they fill in with material drawn from their own vivid and inexhaustible imaginations, and concoct stories so plausible, so like, yet so unlike, reality, as to cause the dramatic personae to grind their teeth with impotent rage. They believe, too, in leading to each other a helping hand; each adds something to the story as it comes to him, and, like Falstaff's adventure with the men in buckram, it becomes more wonderful with each repetition. The most astonishing talent which they possess, however, is that of dissecting character, in this they excel; but, strange to say, they never find anything good in the characters which come within their range; this is a lamentable fact, but it is a fact, nevertheless.

One good quality of this class, and about the only good one they have, is that they always give their authority for each astounding assertion—the ubiquitous and omniscient "they."

This class cannot exist without listeners, and the listeners are as bad as, if not worse than, the Tattlers. Greenville Mountaineer.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—Gen. "Beast" having recently visited Albany for the purpose of delivering a lecture, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Gann, in the New York legislature. The resolution was laid on the table, in accordance with the rules of the House, but the mere fact of its being offered is a highly flattering evidence of the Beast's established reputation.

Whereas, It is publicly announced that the notorious Benjamin F. Butler is to be in this city this evening; therefore,

Resolved, That the attention of the Police Commissioners of the Capitol police be called to the fact, and that they be requested to take the necessary precautions for the protection of the moveable public property in and about the public buildings located in this city.

GIRLS IN THE SOUTH.—The Holly Springs (Miss.) Reporter knows several girls in Marshall county who were raised in the lap of luxury, with fine carriages to ride in and money by the thousands to spend before the war, who can now chop wood, drive a two horse wagon, go to market and do all the housework. They can go in the kitchen, too, and prepare a dinner equal to a French cook. And then call on them in the parlor, they will treat you to such music as would make the hours listen with wonder and admiration. These girls have cheerfully conformed to the change in their pecuniary circumstances. The Reporter thinks they are worthy of being the wives of the greatest and best in the land, and so think we.

CAN ANY ONE TELL?—Can any one tell why men who cannot pay small bills can always find plenty of money to buy liquor, and treat when happening among their friends?

Can any one tell how young men who dodge their washerwomen and are always behind with their landlord, can play billiards night and day, and are always ready for a game of poker or sever up?

Can any one tell how men live and support their families who have no income and do not work; while others who are industrious and constantly employed, half starve?

Can any one tell how it is that a man who is too poor to pay for a newspaper, is able to pay a dollar or two a day for tobacco, whiskey or cigars.

SIMPLE REMEDY.—Coffee made strong and clear as possible, without any addition of sugar or milk, is an excellent remedy against the vomiting peculiar to cholera-morbus and cholera infantum. For an adult the quantity to be given is a tablespoon full, and to an infant a tea-spoonfull, every ten minutes. The writer of this communication has within a few days past witnessed its efficacy in the case of inveterate vomiting, which, after having resisted a variety of the usually effective means, yielded instantly to one tablespoon full of strong, clear coffee.—U. S. Gaz.

The young lady that kept her word has found it very useful.